

WHI

WHI'TE MEAT. *n. f.* [white and meat.] Food made of milk. Much fatness in white meat is ill for the stone. *Tusser.*
The Irish banished into the mountains, lived only upon white meats. *Spenser.*
To WHI'TEN. *v. a.* [from white.] To make white. The smoke of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to whiten tiffanies. *Brown.*
Flax, the soil and climate are proper for whitening, by the frequency of brooks, and also of winds. *Temple.*
Women of my complexion ought to be more modest, especially since our faces debar us from all artificial whitening. *Guardian, N^o. 61.*
Striking her cliff, the storm confirms her power;
The waves but whiten her triumphant shore.
Whether the darken'd room to muse invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the skew'r to write;
In durance, exile, Bedlam, or the mint,
Like Lee or Budgell, I will rhyme and print.
To WHI'TEN. *v. n.* To grow white. *Pope.*
The bark expects its freight;
The loosen'd canvas trembles with the wind,
And the sea whitens with auspicious gales. *Smith.*
WHI'TENESS. *n. f.* [from white.] Oneness who makes anything white.
1. The state of being white; freedom from colour.
This doth lead me to her hand,
Of my first love the fatal band,
Where whiteness doth for ever sit;
Nature herself enamell'd it. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having disposed itself indifferently to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton's Opticks.*
2. Paleness.
Thou tremblest, and the whiteness of thy cheek,
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand. *Shakespeare.*
3. Purity; cleanness.
The least spot is visible on ermine; but to preserve this whiteness in its original purity, you have, like that ermine, forsaken the common track of business, which is not always clean. *Dryden.*
WHI'TEPOT. *n. f.* A kind of food.
Cornwall fowls-eye, and Devon whitepot brings. *King.*
WHITIS. *n. f.* [from allus.] It arises from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy.*
WHITETHORN. *n. f.* A species of thorn.
As little as a whitethorn and a pear-tree seem of kin, a cion of the latter will sometimes prosper well, being grafted upon a stock of the former. *Boyle.*
WHITETWASH. *n. f.* [white and wash.] A wash to make the skin seen fair.
The clergy, during Cromwell's usurpation, were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole sermon against a whitewash. *Addison.*
WHITWINE. *n. f.* [white and wine.] A species of wine produced from the white grapes.
The seeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and infused in white wine. *Wisehart's Surgery.*
WHITHER. *adv.* [whithen, Saxon.]
1. To what place? interrogatively.
Sister, well met; whither away so fast?
—No farther than the Tower. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
The common people swarm like summer flies;
And whither fly the gnats, but to the sun?
Ah! whither am I hurry'd? ah! forgive,
Ye shades, and let your sister's issue live. *Dryden.*
2. To what place? Absolutely.
I stray'd I knew not whither. *Milton.*
3. To which place? relatively.
Whither, when as they came, they fell at words,
Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser.*
At Canterbury, whither some voice was run on before,
The mayor seized on them, as they were taking fresh horses. *Wotton.*
That lord advanced to Winchester, whither Sir John Berkeley brought him two regiments more of foot. *Clarendon.*
4. To what degree? Obsolete; perhaps never in use.
Whither at length wilt thou abuse our patience?
Still shall thy fury mock us? *B. Johnson.*
WHITHERSOEVER. *adv.* [whither and soever.] To whatsoever place.
For whatever end faith is designed, and whithersoever the nature and intention of the grace does drive us, thither we must go, and to that end we must direct all our actions. *Taylor.*
WHITING. *n. f.* [whitingh, Dutch; alburnus, Lat.]
1. A small sea-fish.
Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle, as whiting and mackerel. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
The muscular fibres of fishes are more tender than those of terrestrial animals, and their whole substance more watery. Some fishes, as whittings, can be almost entirely dissolved into water. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. A soft chalk. [from white.]
That this impregnated liquor may be improved, they pour

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it upon whitening, which is a white chalk, or clay finely powdered, cleaned, and made up into balls.
When you clean your plate, leave the whitening plainly to be seen in all the chinks. *Boyle.*
WHITISH. *n. f.* [from white.] Somewhat white.
The same aqua-fortis, that will quickly change the redness of red lead into a darker colour, will, being put upon crude lead, produce a whitish substance, as with copper it did a bluish. *Boyle.*
WHITISHNESS. *n. f.* [from whitish.] The quality of being somewhat white.
Take good venereal vitriol of a deep blue, and compare with some of the entire crystal, purposely reserved, some of the subtle powder of the same salt, which will exhibit a very considerable degree of whiteness. *Boyle on Colours.*
WHITLEATHER. *n. f.* [white and leather.] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness.
Whole bridle and saddle, whitelather and nal,
With collars and harness. *Tusser's Husbandry.*
He bor'd the nerves through, from the heel to th' ankle,
And then knit
Both to his chariot, with a thong of whitelather. *Chapman.*
Nor do I care much, if her pretty snout
Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together
Hem in her lips, as dry as good whitelather. *Suckling.*
WHITLOW. *n. f.* [whit, Saxon, and low, a wolf. Skinner.]
Whit, Saxon, and low, a flame. *M. Lye.* A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow, or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.
Paronychia is a small swelling about the nails and ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people generally called whitlow. *Wifem.*
WHITSOUR. *n. f.* A kind of apple. See APPLE.
WHITSTER, or WHITER. *n. f.* [from white.] A whiteness.
Carry it among the whistlers in Datchet mead. *Shakespeare.*
WHITSUL. *n. f.* A provincial word.
Their meat was whitful, as they call it, namely, milk, four milk; cheese, curds, butter. *Carew.*
WHITSUNDAY. *n. f.* [white and Sunday; because the converts newly baptized, appeared from Easter to Whitsunday in white. Skinner.] The feast of Pentecost.
Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear;
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village lord that whistful to bear. *Sidney.*
This they employ in brewing and baking against Whitsunday. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
And let us do it with no show of fear;
Ner with no more than if we heard that England
Were busied with a Whitsun morrice dance. *Shakespeare.*
WHITTEN TREE. *n. f.* A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*
WHITTEL. *n. f.* [whitel, Saxon.]
1. A white dress for a woman. Not in use.
2. [whitel, Saxon.] A knife.
There's not a whittle in th' unruly camp,
But I do prize it at my love, before
The reverend'st throat in Athens. *Shakespeare.*
A dagger hanging at his belt he had,
Made of an ancient sword's well-temper'd blade;
He wore a Sheffield whittle in his hole. *Estlin's Miller.*
To WHITTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a knife; to edge; to sharpen. Not in use.
When they are come to that once, and are thoroughly whittled, then shall you have them call their wanton eyes upon men's wives. *Hakewill on Providence.*
To WHIZZ. *v. n.* [from the sound that it expresses.] To make a loud humming noise.
The exhalations, whizzing in the air,
Give so much light, that I may read by them. *Shakespeare.*
Turn him about,
I know him, he'll but whizz, and straight go out. *Dryden.*
Soon all with vigour bend their trusty bows,
And from the quiver each his arrow chose:
Hippocoon's was the first; with forceful sway
It flew, and whizzing cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*
WHO. *pronoun.* [wha, Saxon; who, Dutch.]
1. A pronoun relative, applied to persons.
We have no perfect description of it, nor any knowledge how, or by whom it is inhabited. *Alsted.*
Oft have I seen a timely-parted ghost,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all defended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst the enemy. *Shakespeare.*
Were the great person of our language present,
Whom I may rather challenge for unkindness,
Than pity for mischance. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
The son of Duncan,
From whom this tyrant holds the due of birth,
Shall rest a little on the couch. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
A man can never be obliged to submit to any power, unless he can be satisfied, who is the person who has a right to exercise it. *Locke.*
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Tell who loves who; what favours some partake,
And who is jilted. *Dryden.*
We are still as much at a loss, who civil power belongs to. *Locke.*
2. As who should say, elliptically for as one who should say.
Hope throws a generous contempt upon ill usage, and looks like a handsome defiance of a misfortune: as who should say, you are somewhat troublesome now, but I shall conquer you. *Collier against Despair.*
3. Whose is the genitive of which, as well as of who, and is applied to things.
Whosesoever sins ye remit, they are remitted; and whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained. *John xx. 23.*
The question whose solution I require,
Is what the sex of women most desire. *Dryden.*
Is there any other doctrine, whose followers are punished? *Addison.*
4. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense.
There thou tell it of kings, and who aspire;
Who fall, who rise, who triumph, who do moan. *Daniel.*
WHOEVER. *pronoun.* [who and ever.] Any one, without limitation or exception.
Whoever doth to temperance apply
His steadfast life, and all his actions frame,
Trust me, shall find no greater enemy,
Than stubborn perturbation to the same. *Fairy Queen.*
I think myself beholden, whoever shows me my mistakes. *Locke.*
Who'er thou art, that fortune brings to keep
The rights of Neptune, monarch of the deep;
Thee first it fits, O stranger, to prepare
The due libation, and the solemn prayer. *Pope.*
Whoever is really brave, has always this comfort when he is oppress'd, that he knows himself to be superior to those who injure him, by forgiving it. *Pope.*
WHOLE. *adj.* [whol, Saxon; heal, Dutch.]
1. All; total; containing all.
Burn the whole ram upon the altar. *Ex. xxix. 13.*
All the whole army stood agaz'd at him. *Shakespeare.*
Fierce extremes,
Contiguous might disemper the whole frame. *Milton.*
2. Uninjured; unimpaired.
Anguish is come upon me, because my life is yet whole in me. *2 Sa. i. 9.*
3. Well of any hurt or sickness.
When they had done circumcising all the people, they abode in the camp, till they were whole. *Jos. v. 8.*
WHOLE. *n. f.* The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts.
Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the whole of man. *Becklesfist.*
Begin with sense, of ev'ry art the foul;
Parts answering parts, shall slide into a whole. *Pope.*
It contained the whole of religion amongst the antients; and made philosophy more agreeable. *Bracon.*
There is a metaphysical whole, when the essence of a thing is said to consist of two parts, the genus and the difference, i. e. the general and the special nature, which, being joined together, make up a definition. *Watts's Logick.*
WHOLESALE. *n. f.* [whole and sale.] Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.
These are wholesale chapmen to Satan, that do not truck and barter one crime for another, but take the whole herd. *Government of the Tongue.*
This cost me at the wholesale merchant's a hundred drachma's; I make two hundred by selling it in retail. *Addison.*
Some from vanity, or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholesale. *Watts.*
WHOLESOME. *adj.* [wholesam, Dutch; heylsam, Teutonic; both from heal, Saxon, health.]
1. Sound. Contrary to unsound in doctrine.
They suffer us to famish, repeal daily any wholesome act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes to chain up the poor. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
'Tis no less
To govern justly, make your empire flourish,
With wholesome laws, in riches, peace, and plenty;
Than, by the expence of wealth and blood, to make New acquisitions. *Denham's Sophy.*
So the doctrine contain'd be but wholesome and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlook'd. *Atterbury.*
2. Contributing to health.
Night not now, as ere man fell,
Wholesome and cool and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd, with damps and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*
Besides the wholesome luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery. *Addison.*
She held it wholesome by much,
To rest a little on the couch. *Prior.*
3. Prefering; salutary. Obsolete.
The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the wholesome strength of his right hand. *Psalms xx. 6.*

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4. Kindly; pleasing. A burlesque use.
I cannot make you a wholesome answer; my wit's diseased. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
To wail friends' loss,
Is not by much so wholesome, profitable,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakespeare.*
WHOLESOMELY. *adv.* [from wholesome.] Salubriously; salutiferously.
WHOLESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from wholesome.]
1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity.
We made a standard of the healthfulness of the air, from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases, and of the wholesomeness of the food from that of the chronical. *Graunt.*
At Tonon they shewed us a great fountain of water, that is in great esteem for its wholesomeness; weighing two ounces in a pound less than the same measure of the lake water. *Addison.*
2. Salutariness; conduciveness to good.
WHO'LLY. *adv.* [from wholly.]
1. Completely; perfectly.
The thrust was so strong, that he could not so wholly beat it away, but that it met with his thigh, through which it ran. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Nor wholly lost we so deserv'd a prey;
For storm and repenting part of it restor'd. *Dryden.*
Thus equal deaths are dealt with equal chance;
By turns they quit their ground, by turns advance:
Victors, and vanquish'd in the various field,
Ner wholly overcome, nor wholly yield. *Dryden.*
This story was written before Boccaccio; but its author being wholly lost, Chaucer is now become an original. *Dryden.*
They employ'd themselves wholly in domestic life; and provided a woman could keep her house in order, the never troubled herself about regulating the commonwealth. *Addison.*
2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds.
Metals are wholly subterranean. *Bacon.*
WHOM. the accusative of who, singular and plural.
There be men in the world, whom you had rather have your son be with five hundred pounds, than some other with five thousands. *Locke on Education.*
WHOMSOEVER. *pron.* [who and soever.] Any without exception.
With whomsoever thou findest thy goods, let him not live. *Gen. xxxi. 32.*
Nature has bestowed mines on several parts; but their riches are only for the indolent and frugal. *Whomsoever else they visit, 'tis with the diligent and sober only they stay. Locke.*
WHOOBUB. *n. f.* Hubbub. See HUBBUB.
In this time of lethargy, I pick'd and cut most of their festive purles; and had not the old man come in with a whoobub against his daughter, and fear'd my choughs from the chaff, I had not left a purle in the whole army. *Shakespeare.*
WHOOOP. *n. f.* [See hoop.]
1. A shout of pursuit.
Let them breathe a-while, and then
Cry whoop, and let them on again. *Hudibras.*
A fox crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment, who clapp'd spurs to their horses, and pursued him with whoops and halloos. *Addison.*
2. [Upupa, Latin.] A bird.
To WHOOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shout with malignity.
Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils sworn to either's purpose:
Working so grossly in a nat'ral cause,
That admiration did not whoop at them. *Shakespeare.*
To WHOOP. *v. a.* To insult with shouts.
While he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
To fawn, and yet betray; I should be his'd
And whoop'd in hell for that ingratitude. *Dryden.*
WHORE. *n. f.* [whor, Saxon; hoere, Dutch.]
1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatrix; an adulteress; a strumpet.
To put out the word whore, thou dost me wo,
Throughout my book; troth, put out woman too. *B. Johnson.*
2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money.
Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores,
And fattens Italy with foreign whores. *Dryden.*
We weary'd should lie down in death:
This cheat of life would take no more;
If you thought fame but empty breath;
Your Phyllis but a perjur'd whore. *Prior.*
To WHORE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converse unlawfully with the other sex.
'Tis a noble general's prudent part,
To cherish valour, and reward desert:
Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and whore;
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*
To WHORE. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.
WHOREDOM. *n. f.* [from whore.] Fornication.
Some let go whoredom as an indifferent matter, which yet active for an holy-day, as for their life. *Hall.*
Nor